

BEDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report
of
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1909.

To the Bedford Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for 1909, on the Sanitary and Public Health conditions of the District, accompanied by the usual tables.

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT.—In estimating the population, I regret to be obliged to show a further decrease. By the usual methods adopted any increase or decrease shown towards the end of the decennial period is not trustworthy. In 1911 a fresh census will be taken, when I shall have more accurate figures on which to base my calculations.

BIRTH RATE.—The births registered during the year were 365, giving an average of 20·5 per 1000.

I had to report a decrease last year, but the returns for the past twelve months show a still further decrease. This unsatisfactory result must be expected from a decreasing population, although there are other causes which equally apply to all districts, such as a low marriage rate, a decrease in the number of illegitimate children, and a postponement of the age at which people marry, thus curtailing the period within which children can be born.

On comparing the Birth Rates of the various Rural Districts of Bedfordshire in previous years, the rate in this District has been among the lowest.

THE DEATH RATE.—The corrected General Death Rate for the whole District is 14·5. This is higher than the average for the last ten years, and is accounted for, to some extent, by the large number of deaths due to senile decay, which this year is 57 out of the total deaths 258.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There have been 25 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving a death rate of 68·4 per 1000 births. This may be considered satisfactory when we find that 6 of the 25 deaths are due to Premature Birth, and 4 to Marasmus (Congenital Weakness), of the remaining 15, 6 are certified as deaths from Convulsions, this is a vague term to use and rather indicates that the cause of death was owing to improper dieting. These are, in my opinion, avoidable, and are a great loss to a community such as ours where the birth rate is low.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN.—The deaths of children under 5 years is 31, showing a decrease of 12 from last year's returns.

MORTALITY OF AGED.—143 deaths over 65 years are registered. This indicates that a considerable proportion of the population reach old age.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified during the year:—

Scarlet Fever.....	23
Diphtheria	3
Erysipelas	3
Enteric Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	2
Total.....	32

SCARLET FEVER.—23 notifications received, all removed to the Isolation Hospital, no deaths. Most of these cases were sporadic ones, and generally speaking there was no evidence to show the source of the infection.

DIPHTHERIA.—3 notifications, all removed to the Isolation Hospital, no deaths.

MEASLES.—There have been epidemics in several villages necessitating the closure of the Schools at Clapham, Pavenham, Elstow, Wilstead, Goldington and Carlton. 2 deaths.

ENTERIC FEVER.—1 notification, patient removed to the County Hospital, no deaths. The insanitary conditions, prevailing in the house in which the case occurred were important factors in inducing the disease, if not the actual cause.

ERYSIPELAS.—3 notifications, no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.—2 deaths.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.—5 deaths, giving a death rate of .28.

CANCER.—27 deaths. The mortality for the previous 3 years was as follows :—

1908.....	16 deaths.
1907.....	18 „
1906.....	25 „

PHTHISIS.—16 deaths. This year notification of Pulmonary Phthisis has been made compulsory for medical men attending Poor Law patients. I have only received 3 notifications, and these were in cases which I was previously cognisant of. I do not think notification of this disease has borne any satisfactory results.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL. The subjoined report shows the number of cases treated in the Hospital during the year.

	Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.				Total.
Turvey ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Clapham ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Goldington ... ..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Ravensden ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Cardington ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cople ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
Pavenham ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wootton ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Milton Ernest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poddington ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	—				—				—
	23				3				26
Kempston Urban ... ..	...	...	13	...	...	7	...	...	20
	—				—				—
	36				10				46
	—				—				—

FOR THE BEDFORD RURAL DISTRICT.—Total admissions 26. Discharged 29. No deaths. Patients under treatment on 31st December, none.

FOR THE KEMPSTON URBAN DISTRICT.—Total admissions 20. Discharged 14. 2 deaths from Scarlet Fever. Patients under treatment on 31st December, 5.

A Small Pox Hospital has been erected at Milton Ernest, which is placed in such a position that it will not cause a nuisance to any one, nor can it be seen from the high road. The plans and specifications for the substructure and chimneys were prepared by the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Chapman. The building is of wood and iron. It is now satisfactorily completed, and is ready for immediate occupation if necessity arises.

During the year the number of cases of Infectious Diseases has been very small, only 3 cases have been admitted to the Hospital during the last six months, on this the Council may be congratulated. It shows a healthy district and substantiates the argument in favour of isolation in Hospitals. To be able to record a continuous reduction or absence of infectious disease in a district where an Isolation Hospital is situated, proves the utility of such an Institution. I hope to record a similar result another year.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The District consists mainly of undulating land, and is traversed by the river Ouse. The river takes a very tortuous course, entering the district on the west side, runs north, then south, leaving Bedford on the left and eventually disappears from the district on the eastern border. The land on each side of the river is composed of gravel and alluvial deposit. The undulating portion is mostly clay. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is that of agriculture. In the villages are found many small workshops employing one or two hands, and a few factories such as leather dressing and milling.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—There is a general dearth of houses suitable for the working classes in many villages. In the 42 Parishes which comprise the district, there are only a few in which there are houses in good condition to be let at a price suitable for a working man. Private enterprise does not seem inclined to undertake the erection of small houses for those who can only afford to pay a low rent. This want of enterprise is especially noticeable in those villages which are not adjacent to the town of Bedford.

The majority of the existing houses have been built a great number of years, and were constructed without any regard to Public Health and Sanitary principles, with the result that, in many cases, houses are found that are badly lighted, poorly ventilated, unhealthy, dark, damp, and deficient in air space, with an absence of drainage and gardens, and the roofs pervious to rain.

The ill health of the occupants does not, as a rule, take the form of infectious disease (although it predisposes to it) but rather undermines the constitution of those who habitually have to undertake their work indoors, such as labourers' wives, factory out-workers, and small shopkeepers. It also induces many dyspeptic conditions which are responsible for much suffering which is only apparent to those who come in contact with these people.

I know personally of cases of young people who wish to get married and start housekeeping, yet are unable to find a house of any description. In some villages there are houses very undesirable for occupation from a health point of view; yet if the tenants were called upon to vacate them, they would be rendered homeless. In the event of suitable accommodation being found, the present owners of what may be described as "slum cottages" would find it imperative to put their property into habitable repair.

I wish to draw the Council's special attention to this question, and strongly urge and recommend them to exercise the powers they possess, under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, to erect suitable dwellings at a moderate rental.

WATER SUPPLY.—The following villages are served with public water supplies, Renhold, Cardington, Elstow and Wynington.

Since my last report, good progress has been made with the Goldington Water Supply, and arrangements are completed to provide this village with excellent water from Biggleswade. The plans are now before the Local Government Board who will shortly hold an enquiry to decide if the scheme is advisable and practicable. There is a prospect of other villages being supplied from the same source.

I am glad to report that a private water supply has been recently laid down from the Bedford Town mains for Biddenham by the owners of the Biddenham Estate, and in course of time the houses will be served from this source instead of shallow wells.

I have drawn the Council's attention to the condition and the absence of water for many houses in Keysoe. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the feasibility of obtaining water to supply this village from an excellent spring in the parish. The water was of good quality and practically inexhaustible. I regret to report that the Committee came to the conclusion that the expense of laying the pipes and other necessary works was greater than the parish could reasonably afford. In my opinion a question like this ought to be considered on broader lines and should be made a District or County one. The health of the County is affected in many ways by a village being supplied with inferior and deficient water. The habits of the villagers are influenced by the cleanliness of the younger members who, on reaching adult life, migrate to the towns in large numbers, and take with them the habits acquired in childhood. The health of the towns must be influenced for good or evil by the introduction into them of these people who, in early life, have contracted clean or undesirable

customs from no fault of their own. Therefore, I maintain, it is a question for the whole county to consider, and find some way in which assistance could be given to those villages where the cost of supplying good and wholesome water, is prohibitory. In this village the Inspector informs me that some of the inhabitants have to walk one and a half miles to obtain water for drinking and domestic purposes, after the small quantity that may have been collected off their roofs has been exhausted.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, AND REMOVAL OF EXCRETA.—I am glad to be able to report that some of the insanitary conditions at Goldington have been remedied. Improvements have been made whereby drains, that usually discharged direct into the brook, have been cut off and the effluent dealt with upon the occupiers' own premises. The sewer that ran across the village green, and received the drainage of a few houses, has been also cut off from the brook, and the effluent, after passing through a small septic tank, is irrigated through gravel underground far away from any water supply and appears to be acting fairly satisfactorily.

There is still a question of removal of excreta to be considered. I think some economical method could be adopted that would be satisfactory, for instance, there is a village in this district having a population of 500 which has a weekly removal of excreta at the cost of 5s. per week. Why cannot Goldington adopt a similar scheme?

I am pleased to report that there will shortly be an extension of the Wootton drainage. This is badly needed and will be a great improvement to the village. Plans and estimates for the extension are being put in hand with the necessary ventilating columns, man holes, lamp holes, and the erection of other ventilating shafts to the existing system.

At Harrold, when the weather permits, about 200 yards of the bed of the open ditch in Brook Lane, which receives the drainage of the houses on both sides, is to be concreted, and the water confined to a narrow channel. This method is to be adopted in lieu of the great cost a brick culvert would entail, and owing to the quantity of water running down the brook at various times. There have been numerous complaints about the condition of this brook from time to time, and it gives me much satisfaction to state that this defect in a village, which, as a rule, gives a healthy report, is to be remedied.

At Sharnbrook, the insanitary conditions, which may have been the cause of the case of Enteric Fever, have been remedied. A small sewerage system has been adopted, consisting of a septic tank and filter beds, which, if a few defects are removed, should work satisfactorily. I think this would be a suitable opportunity for the Council to arrange with the owners to take further sewage into this tank if it is found expedient for the drainage of the upper part of the village. I wish to point out that there are many drains in this village taking slop and washing-up water that discharge more or less direct into the brook. I am of opinion that further drainage of Sharnbrook is necessary, and that the village should be sewered in small sections each year. Periodical attention is being given by the Sanitary Inspector to the Odell Road Sewerage Works, and the effluent from the tank is being satisfactorily irrigated on to the adjoining land.

At Wymington the Sewerage Works and Scavenging appear to be ably managed by the Parochial Committee. The filter beds have been recently cleansed and renewed with fresh material, and two sewer ventilating shafts repaired and lengthened.

At Souldrop about 190 yards of 9 in. pipe sewer have been laid with necessary chambers, in lieu of an insanitary and open ditch which ran by several houses. Also two ventilating shafts erected for efficiently ventilating the sewers.

During the past year a thoroughly systematic house to house inspection has been made by the Sanitary Inspector, of 36 parishes out of the 41 according to the schedule arrangement, and although entailing long hours of strenuous work on his part, it has been the means of his getting well acquainted with the district, which I trust will make the work less arduous for him another year. I wish to state that he has discharged his duties well, and deserves every credit for the work that he has successfully carried out, and I hope from the result of his labours, the health of the community will continue to improve.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of Premises registered since Regulations came into force, January, 1900	122
Number of persons now carrying on trade	93
„ „ Cowsheds inspected, 1909	125
„ „ Dairies „ „	67
Cowsheds having drains and floors defective	8
Dairies „ „ „ „	1
Cowsheds requiring cleansing	22
Dairies „ „	2
Cowsheds with insufficient ventilation	5
Water supplies requiring cleansing	2
Approximate number of cows milked	1532

During the year 12 persons have been registered.

On the whole most of the larger cowsheds are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, while in the lesser ones where only a small number of cows are kept, lime-washing appeared to be more generally needed, but in nearly all cases the cows are only brought into the sheds to be milked, being grazed out both in summer and winter. The dairies and utensils are generally well kept and clean.

Written notices were sent in most cases of defect, and the nuisances were readily abated or are in course of abatement.

It is a vexed question between landlord and tenant as to whose duty it is to effect permanent improvements. The tenant cannot afford to spend money on cowsheds when his lease may terminate any Michaelmas. The landlord maintains that if he erects buildings suitable for the carrying on of the milk business, the succeeding tenant might not wish to farm on the same lines.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are 10 Slaughter Houses, which on the whole are kept fairly clean, and receive periodical lime-washing. One floor is being relaid.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There were on the register at the end of the year 222 Workshops, including bakehouses and laundries. 248 inspections have been made during the year, including visits to find if nuisances have been abated. Written notices were given in 52 instances, 44 have been abated, and the remainder are in course of abatement.

The following is a summary:—

Want of cleanliness	18
Want of drainage of floor	5
Defective drainage and other defects	19
Insufficient closets... ..	1
Unsuitable and defective closets	9

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 40 Bakehouses on the register which are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. Notices were served in 14 instances to lime-wash, 3 floors to relay, 1 ceiling to match-board, and 6 defective drains. The nuisances have been satisfactorily abated.

LAUNDRIES.—The Laundries on the whole have been fairly well maintained, 2 notices were served in respect of defective drains and defective closets, and both remedied.

PETROLEUM.—6 Licenses have been granted during the year under the Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are none in this District.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Infectious Diseases are notified to me, and I immediately inform the Sanitary Inspector. I have made arrangements with many of the medical men practising in the district to notify any infectious case by telegraph, if the Patient is willing to be removed to the Isolation Hospital, and in most cases, removal is effected the same day. This year all the notified scarlet fever and diphtheria cases have been treated successfully in the Isolation Hospital. After removal to the Hospital, the Sanitary Inspector immediately disinfects the house with Formic Aldchydre Vapour. The bedding, sheets, and clothes, are sterilized at the Isolation Hospital by saturated steam. Houses where deaths have occurred from Phthisis are also disinfected free of charge. Disinfectants are supplied gratuitously.

NUISANCES.—Mr. Chapman, the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, has supplied the following Nuisance Returns for 1909 :—

(1)	Dilapidated and insanitary privies and ashpits	143
(2)	Want of sanitary conveniences and ashpits	27
(3)	Defective and insanitary drains	129
(4)	Want of proper drainage	14
(5)	Defective coverings to wells and cesspools	31
(6)	Offensive accumulations	177
(7)	Premises in such a state, <i>i.e.</i> , dampness, dilapidated roofs, no eaves gutter	28
(8)	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	36
(9)	Foul pools, ditches, and watercourses.....	52
(10)	Polluted and insufficient water supplies	25
(11)	Water certificates granted to new houses	17
(12)	Dwellings unfit for human habitation closed	5
(13)	„ cleansed and lime-washed under Sec. 46	6
(14)	„ overcrowded	2
(15)	Number of rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever	93
(16)	„ „ „ „ Typhoid Fever	7
(17)	„ „ „ „ Puerperal Fever	8
(18)	„ „ „ „ Diphtheria	12
(19)	„ „ „ „ Consumption	18
(20)	„ „ „ „ Erysipelas	2
(21)	„ Schoolrooms „ „ Measles	7
(22)	„ „ „ „ Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria	6

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES :—

(23)	Want of cleanliness	24
(24)	Defective drainage and floor	9
(25)	„ and insufficient ventilation.....	5
(26)	Polluted water supplies	3
No. of persons registered since 1900 (Regulations in force)		122
No. of persons registered since 1908		12
„ given verbal notices to register, 1909.....		13
„ carrying on trade in district		93

SUMMARY.

Inspections.	No.	Nuisances found.	Nuisances remedied.	
House to House Inspection, 36 Parishes ...	3164	... 699	... 650	NOTE.—All the Premises have been re-inspected once, and in some cases two and three times, to find if the Nuisances have been abated.
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.....	248	... 52	... 44	
Cowsheds and Dairies	125	... 41	... 34	
	<u>3537</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>728</u>	
Houses and Schools Infectious Disease.....	35	No. of Rooms Disinfected		126
„ „ Non-notifiable Disease	10	„	„	27
Total	<u>3582</u>			<u>153</u>

NOTE.—The method adopted for disinfection is by Formigators with Formaldehyde Tablets.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Plans approved for the following :—

New Houses	42
Additions	6
Other Buildings: Stables, Farm Premises, and Washhouses, etc.	9
New Drainage	2
New Building Estate	1
New Refuse Destructor and Buildings	1
	<hr/>
	61
	<hr/>

INSPECTION.

Foundations	37
Drain Tests	40
Completion	31
	<hr/>
	108
	<hr/>

(Signed) F. R. CHAPMAN,
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

There seems to be a general opinion that the Building Bye-Laws of your Authority are too stringent in character, and tend to restrict the erection of houses.

I am informed that the Council some years ago did attempt to amend them, but failed to come to a satisfactory understanding with the Local Government Board. I would recommend the Council to reconsider this question.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WALTER K. PARBURY, M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

February 1st, 1910.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	19500	468	24.0	65	138	298	15.2	...	...	33	331	16.82
1900	19350	439	22.7	38	81	297	13.3	...	...	12	269	13.9
1901	18849	412	21.8	32	77.7	213	11.3	...	...	33	246	13.05
1902	18800	383	20.4	41	107	259	13.7	17	15	27	271	14.4
1903	18750	423	22.6	32	75	216	11.5	5	4	37	249	13.3
1904	18700	388	20.7	33	85	224	11.9	2	...	37	261	13.9
1905	18650	398	21.3	34	85	222	11.9	1	...	32	254	13.6
1906	18600	426	22.9	33	77.4	256	13.7	1	...	22	278	14.9
1907	17957	393	21.88	23	58.5	223	12.3	1	...	24	247	13.75
1908	17878	373	20.8	28	75.06	209	11.6	6	2	21	230	12.8
Averages for years 1899-1908.	18703.4	410	21.9	35.9	85.9	241	12.6	for seven years 4.7	3	27	263	14.03
1909	17748	365	20.5	25	68.4	229	12.8	2	2	31	258	14.5

*Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

	Total population at all ages.....	18,849	} At Census of 1901.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered with water)	Number of inhabited houses	4,623	
	Average number of persons per house.....	4.08	

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCAL- ITIES.	1. WYMINGTON.				2. TURVEY.				3. BEDFORD AND CARDINGTON.				4. BEDFORD AND KEMPSTON.				5. RISELEY.				6. SHARNBROOK.				7. HARROLD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1901	1038				1747				5789				3704				2116				2101				2355			
1907	1162	21	5		1618	31	27	1	5486	124	78	12	3740	92	45	5	1886	34	28		1896	43	28	1	2169	48	36	1
1908	1210	20	9	2	1611	30	19	2	5461	129	67	7	3746	91	46	5	1884	30	23		1891	38	34	7	2160	45	34	1
1909	1236	17	11	1	1593.5	24	23	2	5417.2	129	83	9	3752.5	86	44	4	1853.8	39	29		1864.6	34	25	1	2134.8	36	43	4

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.									
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Wymington.	Turvey.	Bedford and Cardington.	Bedford and Kempston.	Riseley.	Sharnbrook.	Harrold.	Wymington.	Turvey.	Bedford and Cardington.	Bedford and Kempston.	Riseley.	Sharnbrook.	Harrold.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65																65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...																				
Cholera ...	...																				
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3			1	2			1	1			1				1						3
Erysipelas ...	3					3	1			1	1											
Scarlet fever ...	23		2	16	5		1		13	8			1	1		13	8			1		23
Typhus fever...	...																					
Enteric Fever ...	1				1				1							1						1
Relapsing Fever ...	...																				
Continued Fever ...	...																				
Puerperal fever ...	2					2			1			1										
Plague ...	...																				
Totals ...	32		2	17	8	5	2	1	16	9	1	2	1	1	1	15	8		1	1		27

Oakley Isolation Hospital.

Total available beds, 25.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	Wymington.	Turvey.	Bedford and Cardington.	Bedford and Kempston.	Riseley.	Sharnbrook.	Harrold.	
Small-pox															
Measles	2		2							1	1				
Scarlet fever	2		1		1										2
Whooping-cough	2	1	1											2	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)															
Croup...															
Fever { Typhus															
Enteric															
Other continued															
Epidemic influenza	3					2	1			1	1	1			
Cholera															
Plague															
Diarrhœa															
Enteritis	1	1											1		
Gastritis															
Puerperal fever	1				1					1					
Erysipelas															
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	16	1			2	12	1		1	6	4	1	2	2	
Other tuberculous diseases	8	1		4	1	1	1			4	1	1		2	
Cancer, malignant disease	27					13	14	1	3	9	6	4	2	2	
Bronchitis	26	3	2		1	3	17	3	2	6	6	3	1	5	
Pneumonia	6					2	4		1	1	1		2	1	
Pleurisy															
Other diseases of Respiratory organs															
Alcoholism															
Cirrhosis of liver	2					1	1			1			1		
Venereal diseases															
Premature birth	6	6								2		4			
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2					2				1	1				
Heart diseases	33	1			1	7	24	2	5	11	3	4	4	4	
Accidents	5			1		4				1	1		3		
Suicides	3					2	1	1		1				1	
Drowning	5				1	2	2			4			1		
Senile Decay... ..	57						57	1	8	16	9	3	4	16	
Appendicitis	2			1		1		1						1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Thrombosis	12					5	7	1	1	4	2	2	2		
All other causes	39	11		4	1	10	13	1	2	13	8	6	2	7	
All causes	260	25	6	10	9	67	143	11	23	83	44	29	25	43	2

TABLE V.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		7	1	2	2	12	3		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		25

Population (estimated to middle of 1909) 17,748.
 Births in one year : legitimate 349, illegitimate 16. Deaths in the year : legitimate infants 22, illegitimate infants 3.
 Deaths from all Causes at all ages 258.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	22	1	None.
Workshops and Workplaces	226	36	None.
Total	248	37	None.

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Nuisances :—			
Want of Cleanliness	18	15	None.
Want of Drainage of Floors and defective	5	4	None.
Other Nuisances	19	15	None.
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient ...	1	1	None.
Sanitary Accommodation unsuitable or defective	9	9	None.
Total	52	44	None.

3. HOME WORK.

Nature.	Lists received.		Addresses of Outworkers.	Inspection of Outworkers' premises.
	Lists.	Workmen.		
Bootmaking	4	10	10	10
Total	4	10	10	10

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

FACTORY WORKSHOPS WHERE MACHINERY IS USED OVER 40 PERSONS.							
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Agricultural Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather Dressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Carpenters and Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Plumbers and Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Blacksmiths and Implement Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Boat Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jobmasters	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carriage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Leather Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Works...	4
Gas Works	1
Grand Total	222

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Notified by H.M. Inspector...	1
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BEDFORD

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1909.
